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### Business Notices.

So ast undingly white
That they dazzis the sight
Yellow teeth grow by SOZODONT using.
If you're offered some trash
In its stook keep your cash.
Silence humbug by flatly refusing.

KEEP THE WEATHER EYE OPEN For cheap dentil it os which some dealers pretend are as good as or sup-fair to SOZODONT or possess kindred properties. These articles are pernicious to the teeth, SOZODONT on the contrary preserves and beautilies them, renders the gums hard, healthy and rosy and the breath super-

Keep's Dress Shirts to Measure: 6 for \$0. None better at any price. 800 and 811 Broadway, New-York, and 820 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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cated.
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FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all for ign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Dally. Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. RPMITIANCA—fixed by Postal Order, Express Order. Check, Daft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owners risk. Note, if were in an unegested of the Daily and Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra price is charged, on account of the cost of storage.

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Main branch office, 1.242 Broadway, upper somer 31sts.

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254 Sthave, e. e. cor. of 23d.st.
132 Otherwe, corner 12thest.
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132 Otherwe, corner 14thest.
132 Otherwe, corner 14thest.
133 3dave, between 75th and 8th aves.
157 West 42dst. between 75th and 75th sts.
157 4theave, corner 14thest.
1383 3dave, between 75th and 75th sts.
1383 3dave, between 75th and 75th sts.
1383 3dave, near 91st-st.
1308 1st-ave, near 91st-st.
1308 1st-ave, near 91st-st.
1408 1st-ave, near 91st-st.
150 3dave, corner 47th-st.
151 Canalist, and 157 thest.
152 Avenue A between 45thest.
153 Canalist, and 157 upper 15thest.
155 Fast 47th-t, corner 3dave.
25 Bleeckwist, near Broadway.
25 Bleeckwist, near Broadway.
25 Bleeckwist, near Madison-ave.
26 Fast 47th-t, corner 3dave.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1892.

# TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

# THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-M Drumont's paper says the aggregate amount of the Panama Canal Company's bribes is 20,000,000 francs; documents were seized in the house of M. Laur, a Boulangist Deputy. - The Monetary Conference has reserved final judgment on the proposals submitted to it; it was voted to resume the sittings on May 13. == The British Cabinet discussed Mr. Manila Bay.

Congress .- The House was in session, but did no business of public interest.

Domestic .- The hearing in the Homestead poisoning case took place at Pittsburg: one of the principals testified to a plot to poison non-union workmen. === Mr. Blaine was a trifle better: there have been evidences recently of local organic disease, ==== The Indiana Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the Apportionment act passed by the Democratic Legislature two years ago. === The anniversary of J. G. Whittier's birthday was observed with memorial exercises at Amesbury, Mass. = The will of D. E. Crouse was offered for probate in Syracuse, N. Y.

City and Suburban .- A shortage was found in the accounts of Edward P. Chamberlin. = The cornerstone of the new armory of the 71st Regiment at Thirty-fourth-st. and Fourth-ave. was laid. = Walter G. Oakman sued the directors of the Richmond Terminal Company, charging them with defrauding it of \$7,000, 000. == Father Corrigan's objection to Vicar-General O'Connor acting as judge at his trial was sustained by the referees. == Stocks less feverish, and only the industrial shares suffered important losses. Morey ruled at 6 per cent.

The Weather Forecast for to-day.-Cooler, with chances of snow or rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 37; average,

Two storage warehouses were burned yesterday, one in Brooklyn and one in this city Happily the first reports of a great loss of life at the former fire proved unfounded. But the destruction of the buildings is itself a serious ma ter, and is calculated to undermine public confid nce in all warehouses. The number of fires in Brooklyn during the last few months has been unusually large.

In laying the cornerstone of the new armory of the 71st Regiment yesterday morning Mayor Grant gave expression to the pride with which the people of New-York regard the handsome and striking looking buildings recently erected in this city as homes for our various corps of militia. Judging from the plans, the new armory will not be inferior either in massive dignity or artistic beauty to those of the other New-York regiments.

The International Monetary Conference at Brussels brought its deliberations to a close yesterday by adjourning until next May, when ts resumption of work will depend upon the approval of the various Governments interested. That this approval will be withheld may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. For, as pointed out by our London correspondent in ais cable dispatch published to-day, the Conference has accomplished nothing beyond placing in a clear light the apparently insuperable difficulties of doing anything toward the strainment of the object for which the Concerence was organized.

Writs were served yesterday upon Jesse

to fight it out to the bitter end in the courts

Mr. Smalley's dispatch respecting the motive of Lord Rosebery's visit to Mr. Merley is highly significant. The theory advanced as more or less hypothetical is that Mr. Morley has been contemplating resignation and that Lord Rosebery's mission was designed to avert such a catastrophe-for it would be nothing less-tosecret has been so well kept that the theory made by the moderate members in favor of a half-way Home-Rule measure. Such a measure will have no chance of passing the Commons, and the moderate members will be conure. Mr. Gladstone will be the author of it and Mr. Motley will remain in the Cabinet.

THE SITUATION AS TO SILVER.

teen years this country has staggered under faith of the nation would enable the company the burden of attempting to control the silver to resume operations. ficial market.

in spite of the fall in price. A sure market sealed. Whatever hopes may remain for the being furnished, the mines could afford to pre- construction of an interoceanic canal are duce all that the Government has taken, even grounded upon the Nicaragua project. at the low prices this year, and it is evident that they have produced considerably more be cause about \$12,000,000 have been experted besides the quantity used in the arts. It is an word with you. You are a gentleman of more obvious mistake to rely upon a falling price to regulate production of this article, so long as the Government takes enough of the product duced in connection with other metals, so that its cost of production cannot be separately stated. Much is produced from mines where the cost is so low that the price must fall much | what is called Tariff Reform. You attended further before they cease to be profitable. The the annual dinner of the New-England Tariff Government has tried all these years to benefit | Reform League in Boston the other night and silver producers by securing higher prices, but made some remarks. You are reported as inhas failed, because it has succeeded so well in stimulating production.

This the United States has stated to other Powers, patiently and courteously, with carnest frankly added: "It is useless to deny that appeal to them for their own interests to provide some larger use of silver. The present publicans in attempts to corrupt the elections."

Administration has done all that it could. Per This had the appearance of impartiality. But haps it would have accomplished more if it had what seemed to excite your profoundest grief been sustained by the people, but the transfer -though we sincerely hope it did not disturb of power to the Democratic party was in-terpreted by foreign Governments as notice contributing to Republican campaign funds: that free coinage by this country alone would that "these successful men" were "deliberate afford them relief for a time at least, and pros- ly contributing of their substance to undermine pects of great advantage. They were willing the foundations of society; to do that which to have the United States take all the risk and not only could not make their business and pay all the cost, and they kindly consented to take all the advantage they could of the optake all the optake all the advantage they could of the optake all the Gladstone's Home Rule bill. — An American portunity. It would be simple justice to foreign country."

Powers if, within a week Congress should Mr. Fai pass and the President should sign a bill stopness men are willing to contribute to Repubwould leave other countries to shoulder their burdens themselves. Senator Sherman was not cause they have no idea of the value of money the only prominent man who anticipated that and are willing to waste it aimlessly and wan the Conference would fail to do anything, for tonly. Isn't it because they believe their busino other issue could well have been expected ness interests are at stake; that the success of after the defeat of President Harrison. But if on the measure he has proposed, he will find more supporters than a short time ago seemed

Had silver men themselves treated the act of 1890 in good faith as a compromise, the case might be different. They began agitating for its repeal and for free coinage, even while they were enjoying the higher prices which the act did for a time secure. During the last campaign they generally joined hands with free-coinage Democrats in denouncing the law. If they do not wish it, and if it proves of no real benefit to the country but only a help to foreign Powers, the sooner it is repealed the better. Republicans have no occasion to be ashamed of it. They tried the measure in good faith, hoping other Powers would soon be ready to do their part. As other Powers are not, the United States may well begin to look out for its own interests. There are other Democrats in the present Congress who are ready with Senator Hill to stop silver purchases at once. Possibly a majority of them may yet vote to substitute free coinage. But among Republicans they will find fewer allies than be fore, it may be inferred from the language at tributed to Senator Jones of Nevada. Long the foremost champion of silver coinage, he will doubtless be supported by others if he de clares that it is necessary now to impress upon foreign Powers a correct idea of the American position in this matter.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL. The arrest of the officers of the Panama Canal Company under articles of the common which have followed Baron Reinach's death. The charges, for which the Minister of Justice has assumed responsibility, are not distinguishof making use of fictitious and fraudulent for a specific purpose; and of defrauding the tion has taken the broad ground that the Panama Canal project has been a continuous fraud from beginning to end, and that both principals and accomplices can be tried under the common law for swindling, and if found guilty sentenced to imprisonment, heavily fined and deprived of civil rights. The Minister of Justice has been compelled to adopt this extreme course by the popular reaction against closures of the venality of the press and the alleged corruption of legislators and administrative officials.

Seligman, John Inman, Isidor Wormser and a of debauchery and recklessness on the Isthmus loose and meaningless cant. Get rid of it. Or

ants in the case are the former directors of the struction purposes did not exceed \$265,000. New-England Tariff Reform League's soup. Richmond Terminal Company, and they are 000; but when the construction of the canal charged, among other things, with having was suspended there was not more than \$80,swamped the concern by transferring to it at | 000,000 of honest work, including all the plant a high price the stocks of the Georgia Central and buildings, to show for it. While cham-Railroad. All efforts to effect a compromise pagne had been flowing, diamonds flashing and appear to have failed, and both the plaintiff gamblers and rakes flourishing for a brief and the defendants are said to be determined period in Panama, not more than one-half of speculative activity and debauching public morals.

These were plain facts which disinterested observers, who have examined the condition of the work on the Isthmus or made a special study of canal finance, have known since the position of the mystery, although the Ministerial | collapse of the company. The marvel has been Paris for so long an interval. The explanation of the spirit of altruism, which, in so many The surface indications point in our judgment probably lies in the political aspects of the to Cabinet dissensions caused by a strong stand enterprise. M. de Lesseps, by his brilliant best engineers in England and on the Continent had declared an impossible work, had inspired a blind faith in his ability to do anything which he might undertake. The earnings of small Rule bill will be necessarily a one-man meas- investors in all the Departments of France were risked in the enterprise. These investors or share-owners constituted a large body of voters who in many Departments could control elections. There was thus a strong probability that the French Parliament would ulti-With the end and failure of the International mately come to the relief of the enterprise, Monetary Conference comes the urgent question terribly mismanaged as it had been, and by what the United States shall do. Over four- sanctioning new loans and pledging the public

market for the whole world. Every time it | The last chance of the Panama gamblers has has succeeded in establishing a slightly higher now gone. The French Government and Parliamarket, production has so increased in this and ment, instead of undertaking the hopeless task other countries that a sharp decline in price of retrieving the losses of the investors at ruinhas followed. When the Bland Silver Act was one cost to the national treasury, have been passed in 1878, compelling coinage of \$2,000. forced to lay bare all the rascality which has 000 per month, the price was over 54 pence been going on and to avenge the wrongs of per ounce, and that year this country produced the defrauded creditors. The disclosures will Last year the country produced nearly 60,- Chambers to legislate in future on behalf of to helpless and afflicted humanity, and civil-000,000 cunces, and the average price in the bankrupt company. The property on the ization is lifted out of the low plane of selfish-August this year was 38.11 pence per ounce Isthmus and all interest in such excavations as ness by their lives. And surely it is a small and is now 38.37 pence per ounce, a fall of have been made will pass into the hands of about 16 pence, or 32 cents, per ounce since the Colombian Government. Some effort may show our sympathy and admiration, not only the United States began to provide an arti- be made by that Government to sell out its by our words, but by our acts. rights to some new construction syndicate, but Yet the increase in production has gone on the doom of the enterprise has apparently been

### MEANINGLESS CANT.

Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, we would have a than ordinary intelligence. You were Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Cleveland, and discharged the duties of that office with ability and re-election. Doubtless you represent his views on current questions; particularly on delging in a lament over a "habit" formed by the Republicans "of contributing vast sums of money to buy elections," to which you

Mr. Fairchild, do you know why these busiping at once all purchases of silver. That lican campaign funds? There's some reason your party endangers them? That is a selfish Senator Sherman now asks immediate action consideration, you say. True, but does the law of self-preservation have no place in your system of political economy? And do you really think that the party you represent, the party whose access to power is so strenuously opposed by these successful business men, is actuated by absolutely unselfish motives; that there is no alloy of self-seeking or selfaggrandizement in them? Please look over your party, Mr. Fairchild; recall its history; consider the character of its leaders; the policies they have been advocating and the methods they have been pursuing for the last thirty years: weigh the intelligence and the patriotism of the mass of voters behind them-is it at all strange that successful business men should be willing to contribute from their means to prevent such a party from reaching a position where all the business interests of the country must be dependent upon its discretion, its capacity, its sense of responsibility. its intelligent use of power? Is their solicitude unnatural? Does it fornish any genuine occa-

sion for patriotic grief? Has it ever occurred to you, Mr. Fairchild. when you have been grieving over the use of money in elections, that the city of your residence, this Tammany-governed town-strongest Democratic city on the continent-offers a rather striking object lesson in that regard? Don't you know that the entire amount of money contributed by successful business men to the Republican campaign fund is but a drop in the bucket compared with the enormous sums which the Tammany organization sweeps into its treasury with the drag nets it puts out before every election? Are you not aware law marks the culmination of the exposures that every one of the 10,000 drinking saloons, every one of the thousand and more of gambling places and houses of ill repute on this island pays a heavy annual tribute to able from swindling. The officers are accused Tammany for election purposes? Do you doubt that Mr. Cleveland owes his election to credit; of misapplying capital intrusted to them the power of this organization more than to any other single cause? And has it ever ocstockholders of the enterprise. The prosecu- curred to you that the enormous sums raised by your political friends in this way make necessary the raising of funds from successful business men much larger than would otherwise be necessary to counteract them? But you say the successful business men are "deliberately contributing of their substance to undermine the foundation of society." In the name of common sense and common decency, if the iron mills and cotton mills and woollen mills are the company excited by the scandalous dis- undermining the foundations of society what are the gin mills doing?

Mr. Fairchild, you have been entertaining the New-England Tariff Reform League with Whoever has been familiar with the revels | cant-high-flown, but utterly empty, insincere,

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

Christmas Day, the fear has been expressed passengers of the Spree. There were excepthat there may be some diminution of the contributions for this worthy cause, as the Christmas collection in many churches is usually the money obtained in France from credulous devoted to some other purpose. For this reainvestors had ever reached the Isthmus. The son, the Hospital Sunday collection will be remnant had gone from hand to hand in Paris. extended over many Sundays, and it is hoped and formed a corruption fund for stimulating that in this way an opportunity will be given to every church to contribute its offerings to this charity. It is unnecessary to go into any argu-

ment to prove the need of these collections. Considered merely as a philanthropic impulse apart from religion, hospitals speak for themselves. They need no advocate, still less a ways, is changing the aspect of modern life. needs, and there are none of us so healthy or fortune, that we may not some day be in a position where we will need their merciful ministrations. The man who helps them this year with a substantial contribution may have lyn church has been regularly appointed assistant to ask their kind offices next year for those he loves, or even for himself. Moreover, the men and women who so unselfishly devote their lives to the care of the sick in the hospitals deserve some substantial mark of confidence from the community; and in what better way can that confidence be shown than by giving them the means wherewith to do their work so that they may not be harassed by financial difficulties? Such work can never be pleasant in itself, and many features of it are actually repulsive. That so many devoted men and women do it uncomplainingly, and even paster of their own sex? joyfully, is due to an enthusiasm for humanity so pure and lofty that we need quarrel with no one who calls it divine. The world thing for the rest of us who are looking on to

To the churches this duty of supporting the hospitals comes home with especial force It is the boast of Christianity that hospitals and asylums of all kinds are largely the outgrowth of its teachings. Certainly it developed and fostered them at a period when the world had little thought or pity for those who had fallen by the way in the battle of life. And to-day the Christian Churches are doing more than any other agency to keep alive the spirit of brotherhood which alone makes any sort of philanthropy possible. Hence, among other things, the establishment of Hospital Sunday a few years ago, which was not only a happy recognition of religious interest in the hospitals, but gave individual church members an opportunity to make their contributions to hospitals an act of religious worship. The popularity of the institution, voluntary and unofficial though it is, has been growing from year to year; and it is sincerely to be heped that its conflict with Christmas this year will not interfere with its aims, but rather that the thought of the helpless Babe in the Manger which underlies the Christmas festival, will bring home to many hearts the sacred claims upon every one of us, of "all those who, in this transitory life, are in trouble, sorrow need, sickness or any other adversity." What ever may be said about the obligations of those outside the churches to help their fellow-men there can be no debate about the duty of Christians to preach the Gospel of brotherly love and service to Christ's poor and afflicted. wherever they are found.

# PRAYER AND OTHER TESTS.

The usual controversy has arisen over what s known as the prayer test. Mr. Moody and other devout men, who looked death in the face from the decks of the disabled and sinking Spree, have asserted that their lives were spared because their prayers were heard and answered. Cynical comments upon what is described as mawkish religious sentiment and childish credulity are at once heard. Critical observers, who were not on the ship and consequently are not embarrassed in their opinions by a shuddering remembrance of dangers escaped, contemptuously teply that the ship and her passengers would have been saved it n t a single prayer had been offered from the deck. "Divine Providence had nothing to do with it," they assert; "for it was the captain's seamanship, with the help of the sound compartment, that carried the passengers and crew back into port." "A man is immodest," they add, "and exaggerates his own importance, if he presumes to think that Almighty Power will look after him when a ship is sinking."

For such a controversy as this we have no liking, for the simple reason that there is no practical method of settling it. Years ago the religious world was startled by a challenge from an English Rationalist to a direct prayer test. but that was under conditions which could readily be reproduced. In the present instance no test is possible. No arrangements can be made with the transatlantic lines by which the machinery of two ocean steamers shall break down simultaneously under similar conditions of sea and weather, with corresponding damage to compartments. Nor would it be feasible. even if steamship managers and marine underwriters could be induced to take an interest in this religious question, to recruit a non-praying band of passengers for one of the ships, so that a scientific test could be made of the comparative efficacy of Divine Providence and good seamanship backed by compartment construction. Without a trial of this nature the controversy remains in the air and cannot be brought down to the level of solid earth. The evangelist and his associates will continue to believe that their prayers saved the ship and the scepties will go on mocking.

But such a catastrophe as befell the Spree in mid-ocean does offer a practical test of character and of the influence of religious life. Several hundreds of men and women suddenly found themselves in a position of extreme danger. A great rent was torn in the hull of the ship; two of the compartments rapidly filled with water; the lifeboats were ordered out and hours every one on the deck seemed to be confronted with death. The strain of such an experience was so tremendous that one passenger committed suicide and several more be came temporarily insane; but by the concurrent testimony of all eye-witnesses the women displayed greater fortitude than the men. They were calmer, braver and more hopeful on the deck of that sinking ship than the men; and so they almost always are in the presence of death. How can this superior fortitude be explained if net by religious faith? All the

Human character reveals itself unerringly in such a crisis as that which overwhelmed the and timorous men who were loudest in their prayers, and there were brave and heroic souls who could not affect religious trust: but when the balance was struck it was heavily in favor of those who believed that there was a hidden Hand outstretched over those wide, dark waters with power to save and to take them "to the port where they would be." What was ignoble in human nature came out in the groups of men who angrily cursed their luck and strode about nervously and suspiciously, ready to rush for the lifeboats and indifferent to the fate of others so long as they could have the first that the disclosures have been deferred in defender. Their work is directly in the line chance of deliverance. What was noblest in sacrifice and thoughtfulness fer others, when men and women forgot their own danger in most generous support; for the measure of their efforts to reassure friends or strangers their mission is not men's deserts, but their and silently resolved to be among the last to leave the ship. It was a practical test of the wealthy, or so secure from the vicissitudes of virtue of good living and human faith, and the advantage was on the religious side.

A woman who is an active worker in a Brookto the paster. Does not this suggest a new field for woman's activity? There are a number of women ministers in the country-in the West especially they have been successful and popular-but woman as an assistant pastor appears to be a novelty. In the Brooklyn church, as we understand it, she is not expected to preach, but to assist in the distinctively pastoral work of the parish. For the right sort of woman large opportunities of usefulness would thus be opened. majority of church members, however, are women, and is it not just possible that some of them might not take kindly to the idea of an assistant

If it is the function of reformers to render those with whom they come in contact uncomless than 35,000,000 ounces of fine silver. render it utterly impracticable for the French is the richer in every way for their devotion fortable, it must be admitted that the Reform

> The electric-light wires have been on their good behavior for some time, and people have begun to lose sight of the danger which is ineparable from them when suspended on poles. the of them fell down in Brooklyn the other lay, however, and killed a horse, narrowly missng a man also. The work of putting wires inderground in that city has made little progress lately, although it was begun with much vigor a few years ago; and meantime the people across the East River are face to face with the stringing of trolley wires on an extensive scale all over the city. These may not be so dangerous as electric-light wires, but they will be a sad listigurement; and complaints are already heard that the trolley currents are seriously interfering with telephone wires.

A liberal response to the annual appeal of the Children's Aid Society will be absolutely certain to relieve much undeserved misfortune and to carry happiness to many sorrowful hearts.

It required a vigorous fight four or five years ago to secure for bicycle riders the privilege of using park drives without restriction, the drivers of orses being confident that numberless accidents would occur if the wheelmen were put on the me footing as themselves. The event has not istified these fears, at least as respects the wheelmen of this city who ride in Central Park. According to a statment made by President Dana, of the Park Department, the records show that only one accident in twelve months has been caused by a bicycle. It is obvious that the wheelmen exercise due care on the Central Park drives and that horses have become so ccustomed to the "wheel" that it no longer uses fright or nervousness in them. The ourts, it is well known, have many times deeided that the bicycle is a vehicle in the full meaning of the term.

"The Cave of the Winds" has been leased, and our ontemporary, "The New-York Sun," remarks with some surprise that" Tom Johnson didn't bid." But why should be when he already has one unde his Int?

It is not surprising that the missionary societies which exercise so powerful are influence in English olities should have strained every nerve to prevent the British Government from abandoning Uganda. Since 1876, when mission stations were first established in the Nyanza district, no less than eighteen missionaries, including two bishops, have lost their lives in carrying out their work of propagating Christianity and civilization. The native Christians in Uganda, where several millions of dollars have been spent by the missionary societies, number many thousands, and for the English to vacuate the country would be to abandon them to persecution and annihilation. Under the cirumstances the announcement that the British Government has consented to reconsider its determination and to retain, at any rate for some time to come; possession of the country, will be received with satisfaction by all people interested in the spread of civilization.

Senator Murphy-if it comes to that-will be able when he has anything to sny to do as do most of the other politicians of his party hereabouts, he can get Bourke Cockran to say it for

Those people who are clamoring for low rates of fare to Chicago next summer while the World's Columbian Exposition is in progress and inveighing against the railroads for refusing to make more than a 20 per cent reduction, might find some food for reflection in the report of the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, just made public. The report is for the year ended June 30, 1891. It shows that the gross earnings of the railroads of the United States from their pissenger service were 26.64 per cent of the total receipts, while the cost of maintaining that service was 34.08 per cent of the total operating expenses. The average revenue per passenger per mile is shown to be a fraction over

Various efforts in the direction of funeral reorm have been made in this country and England during the last fifteen or twenty years, but without any large effect upon the popular mind. A worthy citizen who recently died in New-Hampshire, however, showed his belief in the desirability of a reform by a provision inserted in his will, which prescribed that not more than \$6 should be spent for his "burial outfit," that the stone placed over his grave should be "very modest" and "inexpensive," and that his friends should not wear mourning for him. It was his pinion that the money spent in expensive funerals the rafes were cut loose; and for forty-eight should be devoted to philanthropic and charitable uses. It would be easy to say of such a man that he was a crank, but this charge would not affect the soundness of the general principles which he lays down. Large sums of money are spent needlessly nearly every day by people who can ill afford it, and who yet feel that they must comply with established customs. The well-to-do ought to take the lead in this reform, and make it a radical one.

A dispatch from Denver states that one "Reddy" Gallagher, a professional bruiser, has agreed to fight "Jack" Dempsey for a purse of \$3,000 of-

sum estimated at \$8,000,000. The defend- the amount of money actually raised for con- into the Croton reservoir and not into the awful peril as they do when safe in their homes tainly pugilism is not an industry which she can be sum estimated at \$8,000,000. The defend- the amount of money actually raised for con- into the Croton reservoir and not into the awful peril as they do when safe in their homes tainly pugilism is not an industry which she can be sum estimated at \$8,000,000. The defend- the amount of money actually raised for con- into the Croton reservoir and not into the awful peril as they do when safe in their homes. The defend- the amount of money actually raised for con- into the law of the contract of the contr may well feel encouraged to make a determined stand against this other disgrace and demoralization.

### PERSONAL.

Peter S. Grosscup, apopinted United States District Court Judge for Northern Illinois, in place of Judge Blodgett, resigned, is descended from an old Pennsylvania family transplanted from Holland. He was born in Ohlo, however, lived in the same Congressional district with Major McKiniey, and was an intimate friend of that statesman. He removed to Chicago in 1883, and entered into a law partnership with Leonard Swett.

After an earnest struggle over the presidency of the Union League Club in Philadelphia, John Russell Young secured a majority of 125 votes in a total poll of 1,075. "The Times" of that city (Democratic) is disposed to regard this successful revolution against the elements which have controlled the organization for years as a gain for both the Republican party and society.

Mrs. Lease is not the only woman that is prominent in Kansas politics. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, editor of "The Topeka Advocate," an Alliance paper, took the stump in the campaign of 1891; and, when her party carried the Legislature, she organized the "body-guards" which watched the new members to see that they voted straight in the Senatorial contest. She was also instrumental in getting the elective franchise conferred on women.

Should death claim M. Taine, the author, before many weeks it is thought that the Provencal poet Mistral may be a candidate for the seat in the French Academy thus made vacant. It is thought that an election would be assured if Mistral would only pay that irksome round of visits which in the case of that irisome round of visits which in the case of the French Academy is almost a condition precedent to election. "For many years it was believed to be absolutely a necessity," says. "The Pall Mall Gazette," but the strange case of Herre Lott garfied an exception on the rule. That amiable novelist receiving the pay of the Republic was guarding the shores of the Mediterranean in his armed cruiser when, by a desperate majority, he was made an Immortal."

Since Senator Chandler, of New-Hampshire, became the champion of legislation to restrict immigration he has been the recipient of no end of letters from an anonymous correspondent, detailing all the horgide stories of vice and cruelty the writer can find in re-lation to foreigners in America.

Dr. Lemnel H. Wells, Bishop elect of the mission ary jurisdiction of Spokane (Eastern Washington) is be consecrated in New-Haven to-day. Dr. Wells is a son of H. D. Wells, formerly of Hartford, says "The Courant," and once lived in the house now occupied by ex-Governor Hubbard's family. entered Trinity College in 1860, but left in 1862 to enter the National service, where he was a lieutenant enter the National service, where he was a licutement in the 32d Wisconsin Regiment. He received his bachelor's degree from Trinity College honor's cause in 1864, and from Hobart college in course in 1866, and studied theology at Berkeley Divinity School. For one year he was an assistant in Trinity parish, New-Haven, from which he went to Washington Territory, as it then was, in 1870. Since that time all his ministerial life has been spent in that jurisdiction, except the two years from 1882 to 1884, when he was rector in Williamantic, Conn.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Cincinnati Times-Star" gives the rumor that Professor W. O. Sproull, a prominent Presbyterian elder of Cincinnati, will soon be tried for holding the same views held by Professor Smith. There is also talk of trying those who voted against condemning Pro-fessor Smith. The other day during the trial some tlowers were handed to Professor Smith, when he exclaimed: "Now I know I am going to be hanged."

"How do you like your new cook!"
"th, so, so. She is very dirty, she has no idea of cooking and she smashes everything around her, but still she has one good and rare quality."
"What is that!"
"She stays with us."—(Fliegende Blatter.

These he the days when everybody is trying to trace the higher criticism to its lair. "The Christian In telligencer," after mentioning the fact that "the physician Astruc, a man of notoriously bad character," is usually considered its father, mentions with approval another theory, which makes Voltaire his originator. "The importation of English Deism," it gave origin to German rationalism, and the similar importation of French infidelity gave birth to the criticism which denies the truth of the Old Testament and makes it the outcome of merely human growth." This statement will be a great surprise to men like Professor Driver, Bishop Westrott, Dean Hort and Professors Briggs and Smith.

Brown-I say, Jones, why don't you wear an over-coat! You'll be down with pneumonia before you know it. Jones-I'm aware of the danger I ran. But how do I know but somebody's going to give me an or coat for a Christmas present. - Beston Transcript

E. Ellery Anderson, Pious and meek, Neglected Inviting The Speaker to speak,

Then Crisp began seeking His coat and his hat "Where am I at!"

Tommy—Paw, the teacher says that if a man geta dyspepsia it may make him buildheaded. Is that so! Mr. Figg-1 guess so. Tommay—Then if a man eat too much pie would be be pie-bald!—(Indianapolis Journal.

Said James Whitcomb Riley the other day to a group f reporters: "I wish you newspaper men wouldn't he quite so careless in your remarks about my looks. I was served with a notice several years ago that I wasn't very handsome, but the reporters take a kind of delight in reminding me of it. It seems to me that you might at teast be as considerate as the old auntie who went to the menageric and saw the hippopotamus she was staggered for a moment, but her breeding got the better of her impulses. She didn't want to say the animal was ugly, so she turned to one of her friends with the exclamation: 'Sakes a' massy, but ain't he

A Sign of Extremity.—"How is the Colonel?" asked one Kentucktan of another, who had just returned from Colonel Frankfort's sick room.

"The Colonel is a very sick man, sah. I saw him swallow a glass of water given him by the nurse without even a protest, sah."—(Fittsburg Chronicle.

Some one has recalled Sheridan's rhyme of the

months. It is as follows: "January, snowy: February, flowy; March, blowy; April, showery; May, flowery; Jane, bowery; July moppy; August, oroppy; September, poppy; October, breezy; November, wheezy; December, freezy,

Not Deing His Duty,-Rivers (at the theatre)-That fellow who is acting the part of the maxderous villain fell w who is acting the period of disgusts me.

Lanks-Why, what's the matter with him? Seems to me he's the best of the lot.

Rivers-That's it? Why deesn't he kill all of 'em, blame him!-(Chicago Tribune.

Some of the Chicago papers are raising a row because the United States Building and the Transportation Building of the World's Fair are painted red with pea-green trimmings. They have got into the way of using H. C. Bunner's phrase for the World's Fair, the "White City," and this spoils the phrase. "Chleago," says The Evening Journal, "has already suffered enough from the choice of some chromatic crank who saddled it with a 'liver and lard' mu nicipal color, falsely denominated terra-cetta. The World's Fair managers should see that the harmonious beauty of their "White City" is not confounded

by a nightmare in 'liver and greens.'" The Kind He Wanted.—Irate Neighbor-I don't like that brass band you fellows have set going next door to me.
Leader-Oh, don't you! Well, perhaps you'll tell
me what kind of a band you would like!
Irate Neighbor-A disband, that's what.-(Detroit
Free Press.

At Vassar College, the other day, one of the professors failed to put in an appearance. After waiting ten minutes, the class, instead of bolting, as boys would have done, appointed one of their number teacher pro tem.; and when the professor walked in some half hour later she found the recitation going on as usual.

Looking Ahead.—First Sweet Thing—What are you going to give Charley for a Christmas present?

ent?

Second Sweet Thing—I think I shall give him one of those pretty silver mounted pocket flasks.

"I didn't know he drank."

"He doesn't now, but I suppose he will after New Year's. I mean to break the engagement then."—
(Indianapolis Journal. Dr. Richardson, an English physician, who has in-

vestigated the matter, says that the men who work in the Paris sewers are as healthy as the average, and no other 800 men in Paris are so free from zymotic diseases. This leads Dr. Richardson to ask: "Do sewer men gain an immunity from contagion by their occupation, or are we at sea as to the mode of communication of the spreading diseases?"

" So friend Bushler was on top of Mount Blanc?"